Wm L. Morton Charlotte


# Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PULISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 786.) TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)


## Late European Advices,

*Received by the ship Chesapeake, arrived at New York.*

### ARMY OF ITALY.

*From the Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.*

FAENZA, 15 Pluviose, Feb. 3.

I gave you an account yesterday of the arrival of our troops at Trent; gen. Joubert, arrived in this town, immediately sent them in purfuit of the enemy.

General Vial, at the head of the light infantry, occupied the line of Lawis; the fragments of the Auftrian army were on the other fide. General Vial paffed the Lawis on foot, at the head of the 29th demi-brigade, puſhed the enemy quite to St. Michael, made 800 of them priſoners, and ſtrewed the ground with the dead. The junction of generals Maſſena and Joubert is effected, and the laſt occupies the line upon the Lawis which covers Trent.

The aid-de-camp, Lambert, and adjutant Camillon, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

I am engaged in demonſtrating the generoſity of the French, as it reſpects Wurmſer, a general of ſeventy years of age, to whom fortune has been, this campaign, extremely cruel; but who has not ceaſed to exhibit a countenance and courage, which will be recorded in hiſtory. Surrounded on every ſide, after the battle of Baſſano, loſing at one ſtroke, a part of Tyrol and his army, he dared to hope to find a ſafe retreat in Mantua, which was the diſtance of four or five days march, to paſs the Adige, to beat in one of our advanced poſts at Oerca, to traverſe the Molinella, and arrive at Mantua: Shut up in this town he has made two or three ſorties, all of which have been unfortunate, notwithſtanding he was at their head; but beſides the inſurmountable obſtacles which our lines preſented to him, he had no ſoldiers to ſecond his views, but ſuch as were diſcouraged by defeats, and weakened by the peſtilential diſeaſes of Mantua. Thoſe who are conſtantly endeavouring to calumniate the unfortunate, will not fail to perſecute Wurmſer.

General Serrurier and general Wurmſer were to have a conference yeſterday, to fix the day of the capitulation, and agree upon the differences between the propoſed and the accorded articles.

The diviſion of general Victor ſlept the 23th at Imola, the firſt town of the papal eſtates. The army of his holineſs had broken down the bridge, and was withdrawn with the greateſt care to the river Senio, which they had lined with cannon. Gen. Laſne commanding the advance guard, perceiving the enemy began to cannonade him, immediately ordered the legion of Lombardy to attack the papal *tirailleurs*. The chief of brigade, Lahoz, commanding the legion of Lombardy, having united his grenadiers, and forming them into a cloſe column with fixed bayonets, in order to carry the enemy's batteries, and not having yet been uſed to battle, covered themſelves with glory; they took 14 pieces of cannon under the fire of three or four thouſand men intrenched—during the combat a number of prieſts, with crucifixes in their hands, preached to the unfortunate troops. We have taken 14 pieces of cannon, 3 ſtandards, 1000 priſoners, and killed 4 or 500 men. The chief of brigade, Lahoz, was ſlightly wounded.—We had 40 men killed and wounded. Our troops immediately approached Faenza, and found the gates ſhut, and the bells ſounding the *toczin*; the populace bewildered, pretended to defend the gates. All the chiefs, and eſpecially the biſhop, had run off. Two or three diſcharges from our cannon broke open the gates, and our troops entered with a quick ſtep. The laws of war would have authorized this unfortunate city to be abandoned to pillage; but how can one reſolve to puniſh thus ſeverely a whole city for the crimes of a few prieſts?

I ſent 50 officers, whom we made priſoners, to go and inform them the danger ſuch proceedings expoſed them to.

This morning I aſſembled all the monks and prieſts, and recalled to their minds the principles of the goſpel, and have employed all the influence of reaſon and neceſſity, to induce them to conduct themſelves properly, and they appear to be well diſpoſed to good principles. I have ſent to Ravenna general Camaldule, to enlighten that city, to avoid the misfortunes attendant upon their continuing to be deaf to our demands. I have ſent to Cezennes father Dom Ignacio, head of the Benedictines.

General Victor continued his route yeſterday, and made himſelf maſter of Sorly This day I have given him orders to go to Cezennes. I have ſent you different papers, which will convince Europe of the folly of thoſe who conduct the court of Rome. Herewith you will find two other publications, which will convince you of the proceedings of thoſe gentry. It is deplorable to think that this blindneſs ſhould coſt ſo much blood to theſe poor people, innocent victims at all times of the theologicians. A number of prieſts and capuchins, who were preaching in the catholic army, were killed on the field of battle.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

*Head-quarters, Verona, Pluvioſe 12.*

More preciſe information concerning the action which took place at Curpeneto, deſerves to be known to the army, that the brave warriors who diſtinguiſhed themſelves there, may receive the tribute of eſteem due them. The grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the 15th half-brigade of battle, having at their head the chief of battalion Moranger and citizen Autie, and aid-de-camp to general Menard, have diſplayed the greateſt valour. It is they who firſt got over the bridge of Curpeneto, which was defended by two pieces of artillery and 500 men, and it is alſo the ſame perſons who after having forced the bridge, overthrew the enemy, who diſputed with great bravery every inch of ground they loſt.

General Menard beſtows the greateſt eulogium on citizens Fagilier, captain of eclaireurs, Fourtine, adjutant major, Cirot, lieutenant of the grenadiers, who are all three wounded. He likewiſe praiſes the conduct of the citizens Bancourt, captain of grenadiers, Philipe and Durand, and particularly of Moſſonier, who firſt got over the bridge.

On the 9th Pluvioſe, general Angereau ordered Trevizo to be reconnoitred.

Adjutant general Lorcet, at the head of the 9th regiment of dragoons, marched there; a body of the horſe of the enemy was charged immediately upon his arrival by his vanguard, and forced them to retreat on the main body. Immediately adjutant Larcot ordered to charge them anew, but the Auſtrians did not long reſiſt the impetuoſity of the dragoons of the 9th regiment; directed by the good intelligence and coolneſs of their intrepid chief, citizen Duvivier, the enemy were overthrown and put to flight; they had ſome men killed and a great number wounded; we took from them beſides, ten priſoners and twelve horſes; on our part we had but three men wounded.

(Signed) BERTHIER.

*By the general in chief of the army of Italy.*

*Head-quarters, Bologna, 12th Pluvioſe, 5th year.*

The French army about entering into the dominions of the pope, will be faithful to the maxims it profeſſes—it will protect the people and religion.

The French ſoldier carries the bayonet (ſure pledge of victory) in one hand, and with the other he offers to the different towns and villages, peace, protection and ſafety. Woe be to thoſe who may ſcorn it, or who from lightneſs of heart, or being ſeduced by hypocritical or wicked men, ſhall draw upon themſelves war with all its horrors, or the vengeance of an army which in ſix months has made 100,000 priſoners, taken 400 pieces of cannon, 110 ſtandards, and deſtroyed five armies.

Art. I. Every town and village which at the approach of the French army, ſhall ſound the alarm, ſhall be immediately burnt, and the municipal officers ſhot.

II. The commune in which a French ſoldier ſhall be aſſaſſinated, ſhall immediately be declared to be in a ſtate of war, a flying column ſhall be ſent, who will take hoſtages, and levy an extraordinary contribution.

III. Every prieſt, monk or miniſter, under whatever denomination they may be, ſhall be protected and kept in their preſent ſituation, provided they conduct themſelves according to the principles of the goſpel—but if they are the firſt to tranſgreſs, they will be treated in a military manner, and more ſeverely than other citizens.

BUONAPARTE.

*By the general in chief of the army of Italy.*

*Head-quarters, Bologna, 13th. Pluvioſe, 5th year.*

Art. I. The pope has formally refuſed to carry into execution the article 8 and 9, of the armiſtice concluded at Bologna, under the mediation of Spain, which was ſolemnly ratified at Rome, the 27th of June, 1796.

II. The court of Rome has not ceaſed to arm and to excite, by manifeſtoes, the people to inſurrection; its troops to the number of 10,000 men, have approached Bologna, and threatened to invade that place.

III. The court of Rome has begun negociating with the court of Vienna, hoſtile to France, as is proved by the letters of cardinal Buſca, and the miſſion of prelate Albina, to Vienna.

IV. The pope has confided the command of his troops to Auſtrian generals and officers, ſent by the court of Vienna.

V. The pope has refuſed to anſwer the official advances made by citizen Carault, miniſter of the French republic, to open negociations for peace.

VI. The treaty of amneſty has therefore been violated and infringed by the court of Rome. I conſequently declare, that the amneſty concluded the 2d Meſſidor, between the French republic and the court of Rome is broke.

BUONAPARTE.

*Intercepted letter, enclosed by Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.*

*Verona, Pluvioſe 1.*

Citizen Directors,

Herewith you will find the intercepted letters, the more intereſting, that you will diſcover the ſtubborn perfidy of the court of Rome.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

*Letter of Cardinal Buſca to Lord Albany, at Vienna,*

*Rome, January 7.*

The intelligence which you ſend me is more and more comforting; I learn by the two laſt couriers that Baron Thugot has altered his language, notwithſtanding his myſterious proceedings; we can no longer doubt the determination of the Emperor reſpecting the ſupply of troops promiſed both by him and the Empreſs of Ruſſia. It ſeems alſo that Baron Thugot depends upon us, if we can judge of it by the departure of General Colli, by the obligation impoſed upon him to haſten to review our troops, and by the manner in which we have been excited to retake that part of our country which we have loſt. Every thing ſeems to announce, that we are already looked upon as allies.

They talk no more of ſacrifices; could they poſſibly have abandoned the idea of them? Probably I flatter myſelf too much, and I ſhall not think of any certainty until that ſhall be ſigned, upon the conditions I forwarded to you by my laſt courier. Now, that you are provided with full powers, Mr. Thugot will have no room for evaſion and ſhuffling, and he will be obliged to act decidedly.

As to me, as long as I can reaſonably expect aſſiſtance from the Emperor, I ſhall temporize with reſpect to the propoſitions of peace which the French made us. You cannot form an idea of all the means employed to compel me to give an anſwer to Cacault. Some endeavoured to perſuade me by the hope of better conditions, others by fear and threats, but ever conſtant in my opinion, and jealous of my honour, which I would think offended, by treating with the French at the ſame time that a negociation is begun at Vienna; I have neither ſuffered myſelf to be ſeduced nor intimidated, and until I find myſelf obliged to it, I ſhall not change ſides. You ought not to doubt the the ſincerity of theſe ſentiments.

It is, however, very certain that the French have a great deſire of concluding a peace with us. I have a recent proof of it in the encloſed letter, from our nuncio at Florence; and by the anſwer, of which I ſend you a copy, you will ſee in what manner I conducted the buſineſs. I ſend you both copies, that you may ſhew the court of Vienna my conſtancy and good faith in this buſineſs. Moſt probably when you receive this letter, Mr. Colli will have already ſet out. I hope ſhortly to hear of his arrival at Ancona. I have written to the commander of that place concerning his reception, with an order to propoſe to him to depart immediately for Romania to review our troops before he comes to this capital, that we may take the beſt meaſures at our firſt interview. I confeſs to you, I am ſorry to hear that General Colli ſhould have interviews with Alvinzy before he comes here

I am not ignorant that it is neceſſary for their future operations, but I do not know why I entertain an unfavourable opinion of Alvinzy, though I am unable to judge of his operation in Italy, yet I think he could [illegible] view is neceſſary and I comfort myſelf when I reflect that the honour of ſerving the intentions of his maſter is at heart.

As the ſalary to be given to Gen. Colli, although the Emperor ſhould allow him nothing for the time he is to be in the Pope's ſervice, we will ſupply all, and I am glad of it.

I am very happy the general brings two officers with him, and eſpecially the engineer, of which we are totally in want. He ought alſo to have brought with him ſeveral ſubaltern officers to inſtruct our troops; the eulogium beſtowed on Gen. Colli by Marſhal Laſcy, affords me great comforts.

Since you are perſuaded that Baron Thugot, would be jealous if you ſpoke to any one but him in favour of our cauſe, abandon all the other means I propoſed to you at the time the baron had not the ſame good intention he now has. Continue however to court all thoſe who may be uſeful to us in caſe of an unfavourable event.

I do not doubt your having taken meaſures to become acquainted with the reſult of the conferences which are held at Loretto with Clark. The informations I receive from you ſhall be my guide.

You muſt have ſeen by my laſt courier, that I had thought about the expedition of ſome Auſtrian troops into Romania, be united to our own, and I had alſo thought that they might be landed at Ancona.

Cultivate that project, which would prove very uſeful both to the Emperor and to us, and if it can be realized, we will be diſpoſed to enter into the ſame engagement as did the king of Sardinia.

You will do well to comply with the requiſitions made to you by the conſtable through your brother relative to the armies.

My Lord Stay has not yet completed the briefs you aſk me; I therefore cannot ſend them to you. His Holineſs does not think it expedient to grant the other briefs you have ſolicited, becauſe as they are not to be addreſſed to all the Catholic ſovereigns of Europe, it would have been declaring a religious war before the time, unable to conceal the actions of the Pope from the eyes of the French, and then on account of the reaſons I have expoſed to you, we would be expoſed to their indignation, without being certain of his Imperial Majeſty's alliance.

In conſequence of the informations you give me; about a religious war, the holy father will diſtribute briefs and proceed to ſuch other buſineſs as things may require.

If the treaty of alliance is concluded you muſt have it ſigned by the nuncio, provided M. Thugut, with whom he is not on the beſt terms, ſhould not oppoſe it.

I ſend to the nuncio the pontifical brief for the Emperor of Ruſſia (in order that the prelate ſhould not be diſappointed) with inſtructions purporting, that in caſe the court of Vienna, or the charge d'affairs of Ruſſia ſhould diſpatch couriers to Peterſburg, to improve that opportunity to forward them.

In caſe no ſuch opportunity offers, I direct him to forward them himſelf, to Warſaw, to the direction of the nuncio there, to be forwarded to his Imperial Majeſty by him.

When you are introduced to their majeſties, return them the ſame thanks for the eagerneſs with which they intereſt themſelves, for the health of his Holineſs and aſſure them of the fervency of his prayers for their preſervation, and for the glory of thoſe who, with great conſtancy and intereſt, have ſupported, and do ſupport the firſt cauſe.

(Signed) CARDINAL BUSCA.

A true copy.

BUONAPARTE.

### FLORENCE, January 17

The cabinet of Tuſcany is in continual activity. It is thought a new negociation is on the carpet, the reſult of which will be the evacuation of Leghorn by the French troops, at the ſame time that the Britiſh troops are to quit Porto-Ferrajo (the latter have already evacuated Caſtiglione, Peſcaja, Piombino,

and all the coaſt of Tuſcany) in order to render the port of Leghorn free to commerce and navigation, by obſerving the laws of a ſtrict neutrality.

BRUSSELS, February 10.

Five thouſand pioneers are conſtantly employed on the intrenchments erected on the banks of the Nahe and Moſelle, as well as on the entrenched camp which covers Duſſeldorff, and the fortifications of that city, beſides this, the town of Juliers, on the left bank, is now fortified with the utmoſt care; lines are formed behind the Roer, and the important fortreſs Maeſtricht, is put in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. In ſhort, every preparation is made to receive the enemy, who ſeems to incline his operation towards the Lower Rhine.

Gen. Moreau having viſited the lines of Kreutznach, the entrenched camp of Treves and Luxemburg, he is now inſpecting the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Duſſeldorff, at which place a grand council of war will be held on his arrival.

Generals Bournonville and Kleber arrived here the day before yeſterday, on their way to Paris.

Several Auſtrian regiments who were in winter quarters, have received orders to march to Italy, to prevent Buonaparte's victorious army from penetrating in the Tyroleſe.

BASLE, January 6.

At the laſt interview between the French and Auſtrian generals, concerning the evacuation of the Tete-du-Pont of Huningen, the ambaſſador of the republic (Barthelemi) aſſiſted with his ſuite, and a number of Frenchmen and foreigners; every point being ſettled, the French marched, colours flying, drums beating, and recroſſed the Rhine, at the ſound of cannon, in about 20 large boats. Nothing could be more intereſting than the cordiality, eſteem, and even friendſhip, which reigned between the French and Auſtrian generals, officers and ſoldiers, during the five days of the armiſtice. The Prince of Furſtemberg, the Generals Wolf, Frölich, Bolba, and Prince Charles, who likewiſe was there for ſome time, were continually praiſing the bravery and abilities of the French when in converſation with the Generals Ferrino, Dufour, the old, every one reſpectively, expreſſed their wiſh to ſee an end put to ſuch a murderous and deſolating war. Numbers of Swiſs were interm xed with the French and Auſtrians, and joined them in the ſame ſentiments.

LEGHORN, January 25.

By ſome Tuſcan veſſels arrived from Porto Ferrajo, we learn, that the Britiſh are making preparations to evacuate the iſland of Elbe, part of their artillery being already embarked; and that 2000 of their troops will be conveyed to Civita-Vecchia, at which place they will form the garriſon.

We hear from Florence, that the Marquis Manfredini, in an interview with Gen. Buonaparte, has ſigned a convention for the evacuation of Tuſcany. The Grand Duke is to pay two millions, of which 800,000 immediately, and 1,200,000 when the French evacuate this city, which will not take place while the Engliſh retain poſſeſſion of Porto Ferrajo.

This treaty is not condemned at Florence as a proof that the French have no ulterior views on Tuſcany—although they may evacuate Leghorn, (which becomes uſeleſs to them if the Engliſh withdraw themſelves from Elbe) they will ſtill be able to give the law to the Grand Duke, and we fear that ſhould the war continue, the French will drive all the branches of the houſe of Auſtria from Italy.

Some commotions have happened at Bologna, in Corſica, excited by prieſts and monks; but three of the ringleaders being ſhot, tranquility was reſtored.

PARIS, February 17.

Gen. Buonaparte has directed that the congreſs of Ciſpandana ſhould remove from Reggio to Modena.

The Tuſcan territories of Pontremon and Trizzino, being ſurrounded by the Ciſpadana republic, will, it is thought, be annexed to it.

SUMMARY.

No deciſion had yet been had on the fate of the late conſpirators and agents of Louis XVIII

Paris was, under this date, in a ſtate of tranquility; bread coſt only 10 ſols [the 22th part of a French crown] per 4 lbs.

The Ciſpadana and Tranſpadana republics are to be one and indivisible.

The Executive Directory have ordered all the officers, &c. of the republic, who were abſent on leave, to join the different armies, whoſe poſition were moſt convenient to the place of their reſpective reſidence, without delay.

They have alſo inſtructed the miniſter at war, to call upon the remainder of the firſt requiſition to the field, and to treat the delinquents with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law.

An attempt was making in the French legiſlature, to employ an official reporter, under the name of the Tachygraph. The arguments pro and con, are very lengthy; although the debates appear to have been conducted with much conſideration, they amount in ſubſtance to what was ſaid in the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs on a ſimilar queſtion.

The Queen of Naples has preſented to Gen. Buonaparte her miniature ſet in gold with diamonds, which coſt 10,000 ducats, with the following inſcription:

"To friendſhip and gratitude"

The Auſtrian General Colli, had arrived at Rome, the Pope has preſented him with an elegant cane, the head of which is ſtudded with diamonds. The general was much diſpleaſed with the officers of his holineſs's army—they are to be replaced by Auſtrians.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

*Sitting of the 23d Pluvioſe.*

A ſecretary read a meſſage of the directory, announcing the ſurrender of Mantua.

The council decreed that the army of Italy had not ceaſed to deſerve well of its country, and adjourned amidſt the acclamations of "Vive la Republique," "Long live the brave defenders of their country."

This event was likewiſe the ſubject of a meſſage from the directory to the council of anciens, with the additional circumſtance, that "the army of the Pope had been defeated."

Pluvioſe 24.

A meſſage from the directory is received, which is conceived thus. Mantua ſurrendered the 14th, at ten o'clock at night, the garriſon were made priſoners of war. The directory will forthwith ſend you the articles of capitulation

The army did not reſt after its ſucceſs in Tyrol; they purſued the enemy as far as St. Michael, and took from them 500 priſoners. A column entered the Pope's territory, (burſts of laughter) the van-guard commanded by adjutant General Laſne, in which are incorporated the grenadiers of Lombardy, attacked the papal army, turned it by fording a river, and the firſt ſhock was the moment of the rout of the ſoldiers of the Pope (loud burſts of laughter). The Lombard grenadiers carried the batteries at the point of the bayonet. The papal army loſt above 1000 priſoners, of which are 26 officers, 500 were killed, 8 ſtands of colours, 14 pieces of cannon, and 8 ammunition waggons, were taken, (this is all they had). A regiment of horſe purſued the cavalry of his holineſs ten miles, without being able to come up with them, (great burſts of laughter).

Signed RUBEL.

Viletard roſe—The ſuperb city of Mantua has at laſt yielded to the efforts of republicans. Thanks to the brave army of heroes, whoſe victories have aſtoniſhed Italy itſelf, formerly the theatre of the grandeſt atchievements. Thus will all the projects of the enemies of the people be fruſtrated.

Now ſtir yourſelves in your dark plots you vile partiſans of tyranny—Now vomit againſt the people perfidy and outrage: devote to poignards its moſt zealous defenders; ſuch proceedings are worthy you and your cauſe, but the cauſe of the republic will ever be triumphant. He made a motion which paſſed unanimouſly, that the army of Italy does not ceaſe to deſerve well of their country. The preſident adjourned the ſitting amidſt the continued acclamations of long live the republic.


At a Court held for Halifax County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Pltf. } In
againſt
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the firſt day of the Court to be held in May next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Mill-Stone Meeting houſe in the County of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Court-houſe of ſaid County.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

*Andrew Parks,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797. tf

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North ſide of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subſcriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)


*Important Intelligence,*

*By the ſhips Mary and Orlando, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool.*

LONDON, February 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

February 27, 1797.

In conſequence of an order of his majeſty's privy council, notified to the Bank laſt night, a copy of which is hereunto annexed,

The governor, deputy governor and directors of the bank of England, think it their duty to inform the proprietors of bank ſtock, as well as the public at large, that the general concerns of the bank are in the moſt affluent and proſperous ſituation, and ſuch as to preclude every doubt as to the ſecurity of its notes.

The directors mean to continue their uſual diſcounts for the accommodation of the commercial intereſt paying the amount in bank notes, and the dividend warrants will be paid in the ſame manner.

FRANCIS MARTIN, Sec'ry.

We have this day the moſt important communications to lay before our readers. By an eſpecial recommendation of government, *No more ſpecie will be iſſued in payment from the Bank of England!*

In contemplation of this vaſt meaſure, an expreſs was, yeſterday morning ſent to Windſor; and ſoon after, his Majeſty arrived in town, and attended a privy council, held at Buckingham Houſe, which ſat three hours, and afterwards adjourned to Downing-ſtreet,

The gentlemen who attended this council, beſides the miniſters, were Mr. Fawkner, the clerk of the council, the attorney and ſolicitor general, the governer and deputy governor of the bank, and Mr. Samuel Thornton and Mr. Boſanquet, bank directors; when it was reſolved that a communication ſhould this day be made from his majeſty in parliament, acquainting the two houſes, that he had thought it expedient for the public ſervice, that the above important ſtep ſhould be taken immediately.

The following is an official copy of the order of the council:

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, February 26, 1797.

By the Lords of his majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council—Preſent,

| | |
|---|---|
| The Lord Chancellor, | Earl Spencer, |
| Lord Preſident, | Earl of Liverpool, |
| Duke of Portland, | Lord Grenville, |
| Marquis Cornwallis, | Chancellor of the Exche'r. |

(Signed) W. FAWKNER.

"Upon the repreſentation of the chancellor of the exchequer, ſtating that from the reſult of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make, reſpecting the effect of the unuſual demands for ſpecie, that have been made upon the metropolis, in conſequence of ill founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears, that, unleſs ſome meaſure is immediately taken, there may be reaſon to apprehend a want of a ſufficient ſupply of caſh to anſwer the exigences of the public ſervice

"It is the unanimous opinion of the board, that it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the public ſervice, that the directors of the bank of England ſhould forbear iſſuing any caſh in payment until the ſenſe of parliament can be taken on that ſubject, and the proper meaſures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation and ſupporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered, that a copy of this minute be tranſmitted to the directors of the bank of England; and they are hereby required on the ground of the exigency of the caſe to conform thereto, until the ſenſe of parliament can be taken as aforeſaid.

(Signed) W. FAWKNER.

At a meeting of the principal bankers, merchants, &c. held at the manſion houſe, at which the general ſenſe appears to be ſimilar to that which governed the commercial intereſt during the rebellion of 1745, to take the bank notes in all payments and by every exertion to promote the circulation of them.

The ſecurity of government will probably be united to that of bank notes, by the way of indorſement, for the purpoſe of preſerving their credit. Bank of England notes for three and two guineas, it is ſaid, will be iſſued, and if any perſon preſents a note or a draft or a check, for payment, no part of it will be paid in caſh more than two pounds.

London Packet.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Whitehall, February 27.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the right honourable lord Cawdor, by his grace the Duke of Portland, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

Fiſhguard, Friday, Feb. 24, 1797.

My Lord,

In conſequence of having received information on Wedneſday night, at 11 o'clock that three large ſhips of war, and a lugger, had anchored in a ſmall Roadſtead, upon the coaſt in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I ſoon gained poſitive intelligence that they had diſembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's ſetting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the ſecond in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to incloſe to your grace, together with my anſwer; in conſequence of which they determined to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your grace of the exact number of priſoners, but I believe it to be their whole force: It is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordweſt, where I ſhall make the beſt diſtribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yeſterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of ſight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I truſt, excuſe me to your grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do juſtice to the officers and men I had the honour to command, will induce me to attend your grace, with as little delay as poſſible, to ſtate their merits, and at the ſame time, to give you every information upon this ſubject.

The ſpirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks, throughout this country, is infinitely beyond what I can expreſs.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventoſe, 5th year of the Republic.

Sir,

The circumſtances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, rendered it unneceſſary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodſhed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their deſire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a ſurrender. If you are influenced by ſimilar conſiderations, you may ſignify the ſame by the bearer, and, in the mean time, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe.

Salute and reſpect,

TATE, chief de brigade.

To the officer commanding his Britannic Majeſty's troops.

Fiſhguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

Sir,

The ſuperiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increaſing, muſt prevent my treating upon any terms ſhort of your ſurrendering your whole force priſoners of war. I enter fully into your wiſh of preventing an unneceſſary effuſion of blood, which your ſpeedy ſurrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that conſideration it is ever the wiſh of Britiſh troops to ſhew an enemy, whoſe numbers are inferior.

My major will deliver you this letter, and I ſhall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furniſhed with an eſcort, that will conduct him to me without moleſtation.

CAWDOR.

To the officer commanding the French troops.

Whitehall, Feb. 26.

My Lord,

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that by a letter I have received from lord Milford, dated Haverfordweſt, the 24th inſt. one P. M. it appears that the French troops mentioned in my letter of yeſterday's date, as having landed on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, and who had ſince occupied the heights above Fiſhguard, were then in the act of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners. The zeal and ſpirit of the people on this occaſion would not permit to wait for the arrival of the military corps; to whom the French troops ſurrendered, and ſeveral of them attacked ſmall parties of the enemy with ſuch weapons as they could procure, ſome of whom were killed on the occaſion, without the loſs of a ſingle man on our part.

(Signed) PORTLAND."

To the right honorable the Lord Mayor.

As ſoon as the commander of the frigates off Fiſhguard ſaw that the banditti, whom they had landed, were made priſoners, they ſet ſail; but as Sir Edward Pellew ſailed with his ſquadron on Thurſday from Plymouth in queſt of them, we hope to hear that the whole of the enemy's forces have fallen into our hands.

A conſiderable number of the troops are now embarking at Cowes, report ſays, for the Weſt-Indies; Ireland more probably, is the place of deſtination. The 10th and 42d regiments, comprising 2,200 men, are already on board; 5000 foreign troops will accompany them.

The enemy's naval force now at Breſt is ſtated 33 ſail of the line and 18 frigates—the whole of which are nearly ready for ſea. Richery's ſquadron, and that which lately came round from Toulon, under the command of Villeneuve, are included in this ſtatement.

Four Hamburg mails arrived yeſterday.

The Auſtrian army in Italy, it appears, when the laſt accounts came away, was rallying in great force. From the Rhine there is little intelligence of conſequence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

March 3.

Admiralty Office, March 3, 1797.

Robert Calder, eſq. firſt captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with diſpatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies.

Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.

Sir,

The hopes of falling in with the Spaniſh fleet, expreſſed in my letter to you of the 13th inſtant, were confirmed that night, by our diſtinctly hearing the report of their ſignal guns, and by intelligence received from capt. Foote, of his majeſty's ſhip the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perſeverance, kept company with them for ſeveral days, on my preſcribed rendezvous (which from the ſtrong ſouth-eaſt winds, I had never been able to reach) and that they were not more than the diſtance of 3 or 4 leagues from us. I anxiouſly awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the ſtarboard tack, cape St. Vincent bearing eaſt by north eight leagues, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a number of ſhips extending from ſouth weſt to ſouth, the wind then at weſt and by ſouth. At 49 minutes paſt 10, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the ſignal that the ſhips ſeen were of the line, 25 in number. His majeſty's ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of the 15 ſhips of the line named in the margin, happily formed in the moſt compact order of ſailing, in two lines. By carrying a preſs of ſail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half paſt 11 o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be loſt; and, confident in the ſkill, valour and diſcipline, of the officers and men I had the happineſs to command, and judging that the honor of his majeſty's arms and the circumſtances of the war in theſe ſeas required a conſiderable degree of enterpriſe, I felt myſelf juſtified in departing from the regular ſyſtem, and paſſing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmoſt celerity, tacked, and thereby ſeparated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening; and the very great exertions of the ſhips which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ſhips named in the margin were captured, and the action ceaſed about five o'clock in the evening.

I incloſe the moſt correct liſt I have been able to obtain of the Spaniſh fleet oppoſed to me, amounting to 27 ſail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his majeſty's ſhips, as well as in thoſe taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almoſt totally diſmaſted) and his majeſty's ſhips the Captain and Culloden, are in a ſtate to put to ſea, I ſhall avail myſelf of the firſt favourable wind to proceed off cape St. Vincent in my way to Liſbon.

Capt. Calder, whoſe able aſſiſtance has greatly contributed to the public ſervice during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly deſcribe to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty the movements of the ſquadrons on the 14th and the preſent ſtate of it.

I am ſir, &c.

J. JERVIS.

[*Annexed to this letter is a liſt of both fleets, and of killed and wounded in the Britiſh and in the captured ſhips; by which it appears that the Britiſh had 73 killed and 231 wounded; and the Spaniſh captured ſhips 261 killed, and 341 wounded. The Spaniſh ſhips taken were the Salvado del Mundo and San Joſef, 112 guns each; San Nicholas, 80 guns; San Yſidore, 74 guns.*]

The French it seems, are preparing to evacuate the Prussian territories on the right of the Rhine, and the Prussian line of demarcation is to be extended to the Maine.

Some important measures are agitating between the courts of Petersburg and Berlin. It is even rumoured that the kingdom of Poland will be even restored to its rank as a nation, under the government of a junior branch of the Russian Royal Family, the second son of the Emperor, Paul, is mentioned as likely to succeed to this honour.

One of the measures, about to be adopted by government, is said to be the arming of all house holders under the age of fifty, for the preservation of peace in their own districts, for the purpose of enabling them to march all the regular troops, militia, and fencibles, towards our menaced coasts.

PORTSMOUTH, March 2.

This morning the grand fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line with 4 frigates, sailed from St. Helen's, under the command of lord Bridport, with a fine breeze from east south east.

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## RICHMOND, April 14.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of Caroline county, at the Court-house, on the 11th of April, 1797, assembled for the purpose of chooſing Delegates to the General Assembly of the state, the following letter to ANTHONY NEW, Esquire, their Representative in the Congress of the United States, was publicly read, considered, and unanimously approved of; and directed to be presented to him.

SIR,

We need not assure you of our confidence in your wisdom and integrity, because we have recently exhibited a stronger proof of it, by our suffrages for your re election. Neither are we unmindful how improper definitive instructions would be; without information more explicit than we possess. But whilst our reliance on your attachment to public good, leaves you to the free exercise of your judgment, the sudden and unusual convention of Congress, begets an anxiety, lest it be a portent of war; of war with France—our magnanimous sister Republic—our first ally—and our faithful preserver; and the duty which we owe to ourselves, and to posterity, calls upon us to express our opinions respecting so threatening a prognostick.

Whether the late measures of France have proceeded from an opinion, that our government has disclosed a partial disposition towards her enemy, Great Britain, or whether they are produced by an imperious necessity arising from our treaty with the latter country; it is a melancholy truth, that these measures have inflicted an unjustifiable annoyance upon our commerce; the extent of which can only be estimated, when stript of exaggeration, and of individual aggressions, contrary to the will of that Republic. This fact creates a conjuncture, exhibiting to America a single alternative. To make an effort for the restoration of amity and good will, through the medium of an envoy extraordinary, or to plunge into a war by an open declaration; or by a system of aggravation, provocative of an attack from France. Can infant America—the genius of peace—inimical in interest to hostility with any nation—struggling under debt and taxes—hesitate a moment which of the two to choose, war or negotiation? France our sister—France our defender, has injured us; and if, on a similar conjuncture with Great Britain, negotiation restored friendship, is there not a hope, that the memory of past times, and the congeniality of political institution, would crown with success a similar effort; without sacrifices so expensive, as were upon that occasion required? Such a measure we therefore earnestly recommend. And it is our wish, that it be resorted to, upon principles, as cordial and conciliatory as to remove every just cause of complaint. Let substantial neutrality be the basis of reconciliation. If France, by the operation of existing treaties, is exposed to the seizure of her goods in American bottoms, by Britain—whilst those of Britain, are protected against the seizure of France—let the inequality be removed. If Great Britain shall continue to withhold her assent, to the just and liberal principle "that neutral bottoms shall make neutral goods," let us either relax from that article in our treaty with France, so as to place both nations on the same ground; or withhold the advantages of our commerce from all nations, indiscriminately, who will not accede to that principle. And let the list of articles declared contraband of war, be the same in both treaties. A refusal to receive our Minister ought not to impede the experiment of an envoy extraordinary, as wounding the honor and dignity of America. Let despots retain the exclusive privilege of sacrificing thousands of lives and millions of pounds at the shrine of pride; America will not exceed their folly by immolating liberty also in honor of the same idol. She will reason calmly, and will see, that although the admission of a permanent Minister in France, might possibly be thought inconsistent with the suspension of her Minister here, yet that a temporary and occasional envoy, is invariably received and treated with, even in the time of open war.

We cannot omit to express our disapprobation of a practice, injurious to our commerce, and violating our neutral rights. It is that of ships of war watching the discharge of merchant vessels, of nations inimical to theirs, in our own ports; and pursuing and capturing such vessels, to the injury of our trade, whilst availing themselves of the benefit of our harbours. Let every expedient to avoid war be resorted to. If all fail, they will yet be useful in producing union. May Heaven avert the fatal catastrophy of war: But the consolation of having done every thing in our power to avoid it, will inspire our country with fortitude, and we shall refer the controversy to the God of battles, with that assurance, which the consciousness of a good cause, will never fail to beget. A real, and not a feigned desire of reconciliation—a substantial neutrality, and not a covert design to unite us intimately and injuriously with any particular nation—can alone cement the energies of America.

Finally—Recollect that the European combination of kings and princes, was levelled at an elective republic—That the war which meditated its extinction, still rages—That a direct proposition at the commencement of this war, to unite America in the Royal coalition, would have been received with indignation, because its issue might obviously have been an extinction of elective republicanism here—and that by whatever means the same cause is generated, the effect will be the same.

Signed by order of the meeting.

EDM: PENDLETON,
*Senior Citizen present.*

John Taylor and George Faulkner, Esqrs are elected members to the next General Assembly, for the county of Caroline.

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## PETERSBURG, *April* 18.

*Extract of a letter from New York, dated April 8.*

"A vessel yesterday arrived at this port in 28 days from London, and brings information of 300 sail French vessels being seen off Beachy Head, and it was expected an invasion of England was going to be attempted: In consequence of which all the country was in great alarm and agitation. 1200 men have landed in Wales, as you will perceive by the papers."

Not long since a member of the British Parliament observed, that the French wished to have a number of prisoners in Great Britain, that they might be there ready to join them in case they should invade that island.—The extraordinary circumstances attending the landing and surrender of the 1200 men in Wales, appears to corroborate this opinion.

*The* PRICES *of* STOCKS, *on the 28th of February, in London, were,*

5 per cent. 77 1-8th
4 per cent. Consols 67
3 per cent. Consols 52

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Petersburg, April 17, 1797.

WE shall begin to inoculate for the SMALLPOX, on Thursday the 20th of this month, in the houses of Mr. Richard Taylor, near Petersburg, known by the name of HARDAWAYS, and shall continue to keep them open, as long as the season permits, for the reception of those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages accruing from inoculation.

JOHN SHORE.
JAMES SKELTON GILLIAM.

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Agreeably to a Decree of Chesterfield county Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 28th instant (April) for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND in the said county of Chesterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at present resides. This Land is sold to satisfy a debt due Archer Trayler, jun. and the costs of suit and expences of sale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

April 17, 1797.

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Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 10th of May next, (if fair weather, if not the next fair day) at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Hobbs, dec.

THE stock consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above Ten Dollars; by giving bonds with approved security, to the

EXECUTORS.

Dinwiddie, April 15, 1797. (3p.)

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Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly for establishing a Town on the Land of William Ligon, in the upper end of Amelia county, on Appomattox river, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 3d day of July next, on 12 months credit,

THE LOTS contained in the said Town.—Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers

BY THE TRUSTEES.

April 15, 1797. 3p

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*To be sold to the highest bidder,*

For ready money, at the the house of Robert Armistead, in the town of Petersburg, on the 26th day of April inst. by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Doct. John Story, to satisfy a debt due by him to Corbyn, Beaumont, Stacy and Missee, of London,

THAT elegant two story BRICK HOUSE and appurtenances, on Water-street, now in the possession of the said Story, and adjoining the Brick Store lately occupied by H. Hunter, dec.

LAIN J. JOHNSON, Trustee.

April 2, 1797.

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## NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a sweepstake, entrance 20 guineas.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of being subscribers to the Sweepstake, may, by early application have the weight and distance to suit them.

SEVENTY-FIVE GUINEAS is already subscribed to the Sweepstake.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above course the last Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the last Saturday in this month—The first saddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

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*Races at Gary's in Prince-George,*

COMMENCES the 1st Thursday in May next, being the 4th day.—Two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, weight for age, agreeable to the New-Market rules; except that a three year old may carry a catch. Second day mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, with a catch on each—The amount of the Subscription is now 150 dollars, and its thought will be considerably more by the time of races; two thirds of which to be run for the first day, the balance the second.

The Horses to be entered the preceding Evening with the Tavern-keeper.

BLANKS MOODY.

April 13, 1797. (tM.)

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## Baltimore Bar-Iron,

By the Ton—Likewise,
A few pair Elegant Gilt

## Looking Glasses,

Large enough for any Room. For sale by

JOHN RENAUD.

Petersburg, April 17, 1797. (4t)

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*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

RUNAWAY a likely Negro slave named BILLY; he is well acquainted with the navigation of James river, having sailed in the vessels of William Vaughan and William Calvin, both of the town of Petersburg, for three years last past; the subscriber conceives a particular description of him unnecessary as he is well known. Any person who will deliver him to me at this place, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or who will inform me of the person who still employs him illegally, shall receive 10 Dollars Reward.

JOHN ALLISON.

Cabin Point (Surry county) April 17, 1797. 3*

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## FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

## BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderson's Commerce,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Costigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Sterne's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
Family Physician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schreveli's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bolingbroke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
Davidson's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Ainsworth's Virgil,
Pope's Odyssey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Displayed,
Winterbottom's History of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morse's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Washington's Letters,
President's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinson's Works,
Johnson's Works,
Thompson's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakespear's Works,
Sterne's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbroke's Works,
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Woman,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticism,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertson's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Massachusetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New Hampshire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Ferguson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, tailing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to leave this state for a few months, and have left my books, bonds, and open accounts, in the hands of Mr. ROBERT MOORE, who is fully authorised to grant discharges to those still indebted, and settle any just claim that may be against me.

HENRY CORRAN.

Petersburg, April 4, 1797. (5p.)

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In conformity to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed the sixth day of October last, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 19th May next, (if fair, otherwise the next fair day,)

A VALUABLE Tract of Land on Butcher's creek, Mecklenburg county, adjoining part of the lands of William Call, Alexander Boyd, John Marshall and others; the above tract contains as per deed 521 acres, most of which is prime tobacco land—there is on this tract a good dwelling-house, a new barn smoke house, and other out houses, together with a tolerable good orchard. The above land belonged to the late deceased Henry Moody of said county, and will be sold by virtue of the foregoing decree, to satisfy a debt due to Wm. Call from said Moody, as therein decreed.

LEWIS BURWELL,
Wm. W. GREEN,
RICHARD SWEPSTON,
Wm. G. BAPTIST,
CLAUSWELL CLAUSWELL. } Comm'rs.

April 12, 1797. (6)

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BLANK BILLS OF LADING, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

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## JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool.—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

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## NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company for dealings at their store in Blandford, under the management of David Russell; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunswick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their store in Warren county, North-Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are desired to take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscribers are now in possession of the books, bonds, and other specialties, belonging to the different stores in that concern, and are exclusively authorised to collect the debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of such debts to any other person, even although they altered the nature of such debts, by giving new bonds or other specialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be assigned to any other person. In either of these cases the debtors will please observe, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only safe in paying such debts to the subscribers; or to those they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg, who, they continue collector of the debts due the store in Charlotte; and as those debts have been so long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the best payments in their power, and grant new specialties for such part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which case a reasonable time will still be given, otherways no longer can be expected. And the several lawyers, sheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North-Carolina, who may be in possession of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to said company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are solicited to consider themselves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

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## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their late store in Petersburg, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds &c of that concern, are now in the possession of the subscribers, who are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other person, although an assignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other person; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are solicited without delay, to call on us and adjust their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will still be allowed for part. But those that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be prosecuted without respect of persons.—And the several lawyers, sheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in possession of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requested to communicate the same to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

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In conformity to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in March 1796, will be sold for ready money, at Public Auction, the LAND and SLAVES herein after mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay certain debts due to David Ross, by John Vetch, as directed by the said decree, on Friday the 26th day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Duriel, in the Town of Petersburg;

A VALUABLE PLANTATION whereon he now lives, commonly called STERLING CASTLE, containing 800 acres more or less. This plantation is in excellent order for cropping, and well improved with very valuable and commodious dwellings, and good orchards.—It is within eight miles of Petersburg, and is a very desirable situation for a genteel family—At the same time and place will also be sold, a number of slaves, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

JOHN NICHOLAS,
THOMAS VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM VENNERSON, } Trustees.

April 5, 1797.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

"On Tuesday was landed from the ship Nancy, Capt. Johnson, a fine Barbarbary sheep, being a present from Capt. George Dekay to Chancellor Livingston, President of the Society for the promotion of agriculture, &c. The ewe died at sea. But Mr. Dekay writes, that he has taken measures to procure two others. This sheep has a thick and fine fleece.

"By the same vessel, and from the same patriotic gentleman, have been received samples of wheat from Algiers and Saffe, which the President of the Agricultural Society proposes to distribute so as to insure experiments of its utility.

"Last year several seeds of different kinds were forwarded by Capt. Dekay from India, to the agricultural society, among others a species of flax, which, upon experiment made by the President and several Members, appears to be well adapted to this country. It is an acquisition, considered only as an ornamental plant, and more so as a useful one. The staple of this flax being greatly superior to that most common.

"It is pleasing to acknowledge, in a gentleman deeply engaged in business, so seculous an attention to the agricultural interests of his country; and it is much to be lamented, that the society for the promotion of agriculture have addressed printed instructions on this head to the captains of vessels sailing from New-York, which have been seconded by the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce, yet agriculture has received little of that aid from them which they might, without expense or trouble afford.

"To Mr. Dorham and Mr. Neilson, the public are also indebted for the introduction of sheep from Holland and Ireland."

April 4.

The following account of August La Chaise, is handed us by a French gentleman, who can answer for the truth of it.

August La Chaise, who had been arrested and imprisoned in Kentucky for attempting to detach the people of that country from the government of the United States, to unite it to the Spanish provinces, is not a general, nor a native of France, but an officer of inferior rank, born in Louisiana. He served some time in the life guards of the King of France. He repaired to St. Domingo to mend his fortune, and the revolution presented him the means. At Jeremie, he made a cruel war on the Mulattoes, and carried it to such excess, that the Whites in resentment, expelled him from the town, and he went to Cape-Francois. There he appeared wherever there was trouble. He united with Santhonax and Polverel, to destroy the government, which protected property and White Proprietors, and to exalt the Mulattoes into power, who drove him away in turn.

He then came to New-York, and gave himself up to Minister Genet, who assembled round him some of the best men. This Diplomatic Jacobin found him a convenient instrument for his disorganizing purposes, and sent him to the Western territory of the United States to excite the people to insurrection against their legitimate government. But the Americans should believe that all good Frenchmen abhor the villain as unworthy to be their fellow patriot.

N. B. At the Cape he was appointed by Santhonax, a captain in Walsh's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, with Mulattoes and Negroes.

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*Fresh Clover Seed,*

Just received, and for Sale by the subscribers in Old-Street, Petersburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (cp tf.)

130

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*THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE*

# BELL-AIR,

*Bred by* JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greensville county, 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greensville, January 28, 1797. eotf

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*THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE*

# DARE-DEVIL,

*Full sixteen hands high, beautifully* FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the ensuing SEASON, at my stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare put to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

As DARE-DEVIL,

is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any Horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chrisolite, out of Proserpine, a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Calenders, as also those of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successful in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, as a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (cp tf.)

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*THE NOTED HORSE*

# LEVIATHAN,

A FINE BAY, full sixteen and one quarter hands high, well formed, and 7 years old this spring, stands the ensuing season at my stable at Nottoway Courthouse, and will be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, payable on the 25th Dec. next ensuing, FOUR DOLLARS the leap, to be paid down, with 1/6 to the Groom, for each mare put to the horse.

LEVIATHAN,

Was got by Fitz Partner, his dam by Old Celer, his grandam by Bully Rock, his great grandam by Britain, his great great grandam by the Irish horse; these three last horses were imported at different times into the State of Pennsylvania, and were esteemed the first horses in the state (not only for their extraordinary size) but also for their performances on the Turf: The season has commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of August next.—The greatest care shall be taken of the mares to prevent accidents but will not be liable for any that may happen.

☞ This Horse for several seasons has established general proofs of his sure foal getting

STERLING LEWIS.

Nottoway county, March 13, 1797. (2m.)

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*The Noted Thorough-Bred-Horse*

# MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the courthouse, will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full fifteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

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BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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*The noted thorough-bred Horse*

# PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season wll commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

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For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Master,

A new British built ship, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will sail in all the month of April. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Norfolk; the master on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for sale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loose and in sacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along side the Ship at City Point.

Petersburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

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WARRENTON RACES

WILL commence the 18th May next—First day 2 mile heats, weight for age.—Second day 1 mile heats, one hundred on each.—And the third day 2 mile heats, weight for age.

April 12, 1797. (4)

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*CABIN-POINT RACES,*

WILL commence the 3d Thursday in May next, and will continue three days—1st. day worth about 45l. free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age.—2d. day two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any Horse, &c. except the winning Horse the first day, and worth about 30l.—The 3d. day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant Saddle will be run for the last Thursday in every month during the season.

RICHARD FLETCHER.

April 7, 1797. (4w)

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*Negroes* and *Land* for sale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accustomed to house work, for sale. Terms Cash, or such a Credit as may be agreed on.

Also several TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wish to dispose of on reasonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, March 1, 1797.

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TO BE RENTED,

At the Town Courthouse, on the first Monday in next month, being Court day, for a term of years;

THE LUMBER-HOUSE adjoining Bromley's Tavern; two TENEMENTS nearly opposite; a vacant Piece of Ground adjoining the Tenements, and five LOTS in Gillfield—all the property of the children of Mich. Burke, deceased. Further particulars will be made known on the day.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Guardian.

Petersburg, April 6, 1797.

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Town of Petersburg:

*March Quarterly Court, 1797.*

DANIEL DODSON, Complainant,
against
THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants,
In Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Frafer is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unless the said Defendant Thomas Frafer, shall enter his appearance and give security (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cause) upon the second day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the said Town on the first Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be published in the Petersburg Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this Town.

A Copy—Attest

JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

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*Petersburg Bridge Lottery.*

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

| | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 3000 Dollars | | 3000 |
| 1 ditto of | 1000 | ditto | 1000 |
| 2 ditto of | 500 | ditto | 1000 |
| 7 ditto of | 100 | ditto | 700 |
| 12 ditto of | 50 | ditto | 600 |
| 400 ditto of | 10 | ditto | 4000 |
| 3 do. last drawn | 500 | ditto | 1500 |
| 426 Prizes | | | 11800 |
| 1074 Blanks | | | |
| 1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is | | | 15000 |
| Left for the purposes of the Scheme | | | 3200 |

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

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PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription

The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON's

Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr. Paine's writings, both those in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the President. This edition will, therefore, beside his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subscribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is considered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in discussing those highest—those most interests of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perspicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important subject—And when it is remembered too, that to his seasonable and spirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perseverance and success during the late war, and the final establishment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the possession of his works as a valuable acquisition to his library.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Printer hereof.

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*Edward Jeffers,*

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

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*Dr.* Isaac Hall,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

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*FOR SALE,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 681 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fence and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, grainary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m